भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्ति

2419. **श्री नागमणि:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कुल कितने अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) इस समय भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में पिछड़े वर्गों का कितने प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व है;

(ग) उक्त सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० आर० बालासुब्रह्मण्यन): (क) 1.1.1996 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में भा० प्र०से० तथा भा०पु०से० के अधिकारियो की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 5047 तथा 2947 है।

(ख) सिविल सेवा परीक्षा, 1994 से भा०प्र० से० तथा भा०पु०से० में सीधी भर्ती हेतु अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 27% आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। भा०प्र०से० तथा भा०पु०से० में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित सभी पद भरे जा चुके है। पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति अथवा राज्य सेवाओं से चयन के संबंध में, कोई आरक्षण नहीं है।

(ग) शून्य।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ham Amateur Radio Club Project under MPLADS

2420. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the MPLADS, in order to make Project No. 3 (Ham Amateur Radio Club) under Electronics Projects a real success, important equipment like the Automatic Antenna Tuners, Linear Amplifiers of 500 W or 1 KW, etc. are required;

(b) if so, whether this equipment can be later added to the equipment of the School who has already received the project; and

(c) what steps would be taken to make this project more comprehensive and up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) The Project No. 3, namely, HAM (Amateur Radio Station) Club in every High School, which can be taken up under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) can be operational even with the present configuration as given in the guidelines on Electronics Projects under MPLADS. The equipments like the automatic antenna tuners, linear amplifiers of 500 W or 1 KW are not essential for this project to be operational. Further, the linear amplifiers of 500 W or 1 KW are not required as the permission to establish, maintain and operate an amateur radio club which is given by the Ministry of Communications (Wireless Planning & Coordination Wing) does not allow more than 150 watts of RF power. In the configuration given in the guidelines on Electronics Projects, HF transreceivers of 15/100 RF power are specified.

(c) The existing guidelines are considered comprehensive.

Loss on Account of Power Thefts

2421. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
DR. MOHAN BABU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the transmission and distribution losses on account of power thefts in 1995-96, state-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the measures taken to check power thefts and other violations like small commercial units operating in residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) T&D losses for 1994-95 are stated in statement (*see* below). Estimates of losses for 1995-96 have not yet been worked out. Losses on account of theft are not separately indicated.

(b) Power distribution falls within the purview of State Governments and activities pertaining to reduction of transmission and distribution losses are attended to by the power utilities operating under their jurisdiction. In some of the Boards, several measures to check theft have been introduced which inter-alia include installation of energy meters in the transmission system, popularising of tamper proof meters and setting up of special vigilance squads to conduct surprise raids for detecting pilferage of energy. Theft of electricity has also been made a cognizable offense under Section 39 of Electricity Act, 1910.

Statement

Quantum and Percentage Transportation, Transmission & Distribution Losses (including Commercial losses such as pilferage etc.) in SEBS/EDS for the year 1994-95.

Region	*State Elecy. Board/ Elecy. Deptt.*	*(Quantum) —(Provisional)*	*Percentage*
Northern Region	1. Haryana	3074.99	28.21
	2. Himachal Pradesh	490.10	17.41
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	1352.80	42.90
	4. Punjab	3708.00	18.30
	5. Rajasthan	4220.04	25.70
	6. Uttar Pradesh	7554.00	22.64
	7. Chandigarh	98.56	16.26
	8. D.E.S.U.	NA	NA
Western Region	1. Gujarat	5240.00	19.25
	2. Madhya Pradesh	5119.29	19.60
	3. Maharashtra	7155.74	15.93
	4. D&N Haveli	25.65	9.19
	5. Goa	25.19	26.66
	6. Daman & Diu	26.35	13.67
Southern Region	1. Andhra Pradesh	5464.00	18.94
	2. Karnataka	3634.98	18.60
	3. Kerala	18.60	20.09
	4. Tamil Nadu	4698.00	17.00
	5. Lakshadeep Isls	2.42	17.87
	6. Pondicherry	146.62	15.02
Eastern Region	1. Bihar	2020.26	24.03
	2. Orissa	1799.00	22.00

Region	*State Elecy. Board/Elecy. Deptt.*	*(Quantum)*	*Percentage —(Provisional)*
	3. Sikkim	17.73	21.22
	4. West Bengal	2158.04	21.25
	5. A&N Isls	16.15	22.35
North Eastern Region	1. Assam	442.55	19.90
	2. Manipur	60.28	22.00
	3. Meghalaya	98.76	19.32
	4. Nagaland	29.81	27.84
	5. Tripura	84.93	30.00
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	42.49	41.00
	7. Mizoram	33.47	28.00
	All India Utilities		20.85

NOTE: 1. The Lower T&D Loss Figures in respect of Meghalaya are due to bulk sale of Energy to the Neighbouring States.

Source: DMLF Division.

Chief Ministers' Conference for Drinking Water Facilities

2422. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers held on the eve of the current (Budget) session 1996-97 had reviewed the progress made in schemes for provision of drinking water to villages and hamlets;

(b) if so, the number of villages provided with safe drinking water facilities so far during the 8th Five Year Plan period and the number of villages still left to be provided with such facilities;

(c) what have been the basic criteria followed for provision of sources of drinking water in villages and hamlets, in terms of population and the maximum distance within which such sources of water are expected to be from a human habitation; and

(d) what were the views expressed at the conference about these criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PROSAD VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services was held on 4th and 5th July, 1996.

(b) As on 1.4.96, 240054 number of villages/habitations were covered with safe drinking water facilities during 8th Plan period. The number of not covered habitations is 75,782.

(c) The following norms are being followed under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for provoding safe drinking water to the rural population:

(i) One handpump or standpost for every 250 persons;

(ii) The water source should exist within 1.6 kilometres in plains and within 100 metres elevation difference in the hilly areas;